NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.-WITH SUPPLEMENT.

BAY STATE CAMPAIGN.

THE REPUBLICANS ENTER THE FIELD. ALEXANDER H. RICE FOR GOVERNOR.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC CONVENTION AT WORCESTER-MR. ADAMS'S FRIENDS SURPRISE THE POLITI-CIANS, BUT ARE DEFEATED-AN INTENSELY RE-

PUBLICAN TICKET AND PLATFORM. The Republicans of Massachusetts held their nom inating convention at Worcester yesterday. Vice-President Wilson presided, and made a long address. He spake of the record of the party and its victories, the latter of which in the war he said would be celebrated 100 years hence, as those of the Revolution are being celebrated now. He counseled the Convention that the party could not prosper on its record, however, but must meet the requirements of the age, in respect to the issues of the On motion of George F. Hoar, a change was made in the mode of appointing State Committees by providing for the naming of eleven members at large by the Chairman of the Convention. On balloting for Governor, informally, Charles Francis Adams received 236 votes, to 358 for Dr. Loring, and 398 for Alexander H. Rice. Mr. Adams gained on the first formal ballot, but Mr. Rice was nominated on the third. The

following ticket was put into the field: For Governor—Alexander H. Rice of Boston. For Lieutenant-Governor—Horatio G. Knight. For Secretary of State—Henry B. Pierce of East

Abington.

For Treasurer—Charles Endicott of Canton.

For Auditor—Julius L. Clark.

For Attorney-General—Charles R. Train.

Train.

The platform was reported by a Committee of which Mr. Dawes was Chairman. Its prominent declarations were in favor of civil service reform, national reconciliation, an early return to specie payments, one term for the President, and free education, with self-government in all the States. It heart is not in the work.

HOW THEY TALKED AND ACTED. A CHEAP PARADE OF POWER BY THE LORING MEN-THE APPLAUSE BESTOWED ON MR. WILSON-HOW MR. HOAR EVENED THE OPPOSITION OF THE DEMAGOGUES-A SINGULAR HARANGUE BY GEN.

IBY TELEGRAPH FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE

TRIBUNE.]
WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 29.—The popular movement to make Charles Francis Adams the Republican nominee for Governor of Massachusetts has failed; but the able and independent delegates, who they have made a gallant fight. It was a fight so gallant and so formidable, indeed, that no one all the claims of their candidate before the meeting of the Convention, they would have had a wonderfully easy victory in spite of the politicians. The name of Mr. Adams was brought before the Convention without his consent, and, as many suspeet, against his will. Some of the best men and some of the ablest journals in the party, ordinary effort to bring out the strength of the party in this State, if the Democrats are not to succeed again, saw that Charles Francis Adams is office of Governor, fully in sympathy with the spirit of reconciliation now pervading the country, and withal a thorough Republican. Had all the influential men, who admit this in private, said so in public, Mr. Adams would now be at the head of the Republican ticket. Vice-President Wilson, for instance, and Mr. Dawes, and Mr. Geo, F. Hoar, all of whom are credited with cautiously expressed hopes of Mr. Adams's nomination, could, either of them, have secured that nomination by a few words spoken in the right place. As it was, Mr. Adams was championed by no men of great name or influence in the Convention, and the heavy vote he received came without anybody's seeking. Loud-mouthed demagogues prated about honoring renegade with the nomination, and urged with all their might the powerful argument that the nomination of Mr. Adams would be an admission that the other Liberal Republicans had been in the right, pense with a temporary organization. and regular Republicans, as they call themselves, in the wrong all this time. There were few to answer such arguments. Many, therefore, who denied their force, but did not feel strong enough to combat them, either voted for Mr. Adams as quietly as possible or pacified their consciences with the piea that Mr. Rice was a regular Republican, and a good man, and voted with the crowd for him. So Alexander H.

Rice of Boston is the nomince. A SURPRISE TO THE POLITICIANS.

When the Convention came together this morning there was as much uncertainty as to its action as there was on the night before. Professional politicians, who saw that they were to a great degree shorn of their strength for this occasion at least, declared that they never saw anything like it. After all the loud talking, the caucusing, and the counting of noses over and over again with boastful predictions of the result, when the Convention met nobody had any idea who would be the successful candidate for nomination. They managed these things better when Butler was in the ring (to quote an Essex delegate's elegant expression), "for the General always knew exactly how many men he could count on, so that he could back out, or fight it out, just as be pleased." The Loring party essayed an imitation of the Butler tacnt it was a sort of dollar store imitation of a very bad article, and did not deceive any one with his wits about him. There was bluster and brag at their headquarters all night long, and throughout the morning a great show of enrolling delegates was made. The leaders took prominent positions, and smiled and winked knowingly at each other, while men paraded the hotels and hung about the doors of the meeting hall, with placards announcing "Loring ahead and gaining by every fresh arrival." But the fraud was fully exposed when, on the informal ballot, it was found that the politicians' own candidate had even fewer votes than his opponents allowed, while Rice reached the most favorable estimate of his friends. and Charles Francis Adams had a poll which was a

surprise to everybody. A GLIMPSE OF THE CONVENTION MACHINERY,

The earlier proceedings of the Convention were not marked by any striking incident. The business, cut and dried last night, was transacted like clockwork. Motions were made for the appointment of Committees on Organization, Credentials, &c., in rapid succession, and the committees were as promptly appointed, but not without an air of serious consideration, which gave no recognition to the fact that every item of the business of the first hour had already been published in the morning papers all over the country. The vail was thus lifted for a moment, much to everybody's amusement, by an ingenuous delegate, who, on the presentation of a resolution, said that it had been before the Committee on Platform this morning, whereas the Committee was appointed only a few minutes before.

THE IMPRESSION MADE BY MR. WHISON. When Vice-President Wilson came forward, under the escort of a committee, there was the heartiest kind of applause. Every word of his remarks was heard with interest, and the idea having got abroad that he was going to take the opportunity to give his fellow Republicans a serious lecture, it was apparent that not a few breathed freer when he took his seat. The general reception of the speech was warm, but of course the eulogy of the party for its glorious record was more welcome than the practical references to the duties of the present. The declaration in favor of hard money was heartily applauded;

the suggestion as to the removal of political disabilities rather faintly; the kindly reference to the Liberal Republicans was heard in solemn silence.

The informal ballot for Governor took place soon after an organization was effected. The result was received with satisfaction on all sides-by the Rice party because they had the highest number; by Dr. Loring's supporters because they said they had no desire to show their full strength at first; and by the Adams men because their numbers were much greater than they had supposed. A second ballot was ordered at once.

MR. HOAR STIRS UP THE POLITICIANS.

When the long and tedious process of individually depositing a thousand votes was over, Mr. Hoar renewed a motion which he had tried to get in at an earlier stage of the proceedings. It was the usual motion for the appointment of the State Central Committee, with the additional proviso that the Chairman should appoint several additional members at large. This of course stirred up the politicians. It was an attempt to override the voice of the people, to pack the State Central Committee, and to make it self-perpetuating. The demagogues sprang to their feet. They could not see, as did Mr. Hoar, that the State Central Committee was of little importance, simply because it did not contain men whose names carried weight. Mr. Wellcomb of Ipswich, an ardent Butlevite four years ago, and now as strong a partisan of Dr. Loring, insisted that the men were already named, and that the Chairman had the list under the desh. Mr. Hoar promptly resented this imputation on his good faith, and explained the cogent reasons for thus strengthening the Committee.

Another tedious half-hour was taken up in voting, and Mr. H. B. Blackwell, who is the bele noir of conventions, got in his woman's suffrage resolution, which was promptly consigned to the untender mercies of the Committee. The second formal ballot further declared it to be improdent to trust the showed but seven more votes for Mr. Adams, while work of reform and reconciliation to a party whose Mr. Rice had half of the hundred which Dr. Loring had lost, and Mr. Pierce's firm supporters had been

WHO WEOTE THE PLATFORM.

Usually the Convention does not reach the platform until the man is got, ready to stand upon it; but this year it was presented before the nomi-It is not saying too much to assert that the reading of the resolutions aroused more enthusiasm than any other feature of the Convention. The provoked a laugh, and each one was received with applause. That about Grant provoked the loudest enthusiasm singularly enough. That the platform should have proved so endeavored to carry out the wishes of the people in generally acceptable, and covered the ground so this respect, have the satisfaction of knowing that | well, is a little remarkable, considering the way in which the Committee went to work. Mr. Dawes is credited with the authorship of the greater part of doubts, with a single week more for the canvass of the resolutions, especially the third term resolution. At first it was not intended to say anything about Grant, but the rural delegates could not bear the idea of a series of resolutions without something in them about the President, and so it was inserted. The preamble, first resolution, and that on political disabilities are credited to Mr. Walter Alton of The Boston Daily Advertiser. The rest of them were made recognizing the necessity of an extra- up piecemeal from a lot presented by every member

It cannot be said that the best men in the Convention are thoroughly satisfied with the work of the only man who combines all the desired elements of an able and respected candidate, worthy to fill the qualifications for the office of Governor, are not doubted, but there is a feeling that something was expected of this Convention, not only by their constituents, but by Republicans all over the United States, who know the strength of the Democratic position in Massachusetts, and who have been led by the events of the last few days to anticipate that the Convention would recognize the serious aspects of the situation. and besitate not to apply the necessary heroic remedies. There is a determination, however, to make a gallant fight for Mr. Rice, and confidence of victory is assumed, if not felt.

## THE ORGANIZATION.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 29.-The Republican Cenvention was called to order at 11:30 by Col. W. W. Clapp of The Boston Journal, who read the call for pense with a temporary organization.
On motion of Dr. Bowker of Boston a Committee, com-

posed of one from each county, was appointed on Permanent Organization. On motion of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Joseph Tucker of Berk-

shire a Committee, composed of one from each county,

was appointed on Credentials.
On motion of the Hon. H. L. Dawes of Pittsfield a Committee, consisting of three members at large and one from each Congressional district, was appointed to preproper for the Convention to adopt. The appearance of

Mr. Putnam of Blackstone secured the floor and offered

Mr. Putsam of Blackstone secured the floor and offered the following resolution;

Resolved, That we, the Republican party of Massachusetts, for divers weeks have been floundering in a sea of distress and despondency without any adequate cause, and it is high time that we come to our Republican senses and resume business. The cause of our disquietude, if we seek for it, is easily discoverable in the outcries and lamentations of a very limited number of paniestricken Republicans, who stand aghast at the respectible but harmless name of Gaston. The situation is sufficiently awkward, to be sure, but in the nature of things is one, if we so elect, of ephemeral duration. With a majority of at least 70,000 strong as a basis for confidence; with the intelligence of a people rocked in the eradie of the common school system to discriminate between the chrome policy and Papal instincts of Democracy, recking with the treasen of yesterday, and the essential character of a Republicanism tresh from the exploit of resceing the imperited nation, we need only for the purpose of union and success a single onnee of decision, as epipored to the pound of sage snubling, with which we have thus far loaded down the canyons. Therefore, that we may have done once and for all with doubt and discussion.

Bett further resolved. That the State Central Committee be directed and specially caloined to devise suitable ways and means for a vigorous and vigilant prosecution of the convention to the coll that the Galacting hemithe following resolution:

resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions Mr. Patpam said that it had been read to the Commit tee, and it was their expressed sense that it should be read and acted upon by the Convention. [Applause.]

Mr. Winslow of Newton caused a smile, by saying that he did not see how the resolution could have been read at a meeting of the Committee on Resolutions when no meeting had been held.

Mr. Putnam was astenished that a gentleman of Mr. Winslow's experience should make such a remark as that, when the Committee had been announced and the

resolution in part considered.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Beard's motion, and the resolution was referred to the Committee. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported

he following list of officers:

the following list of officers:

President—The Hon. Henry Wilson.
Vice-President—Ensign H. Kellegg of Pittsfield, Liberty D. Packard of Boston, P. C. Bason of Worcester, Chas. W. Clifford of New-Bedford, C. C. Fitz of Chelsea.
Secretaries—Geo. S. Merrill of Lawrence, Ebenezer Nelson of Boston, and John S. Baldwin of Worcester.
Committee on Credentials—W. T. Hall of Revere, Alpheus Currier of Haverhill, John B. Smithers of Brookfield, S. S. Taft of Palmer, Samuel P. Billings of Hatfield, A. Bowen of Shelbourne, Joseph Tucker of Pittsfield, A. Bowen of Shelbourne, Joseph Tucker of Pittsfield, A. Hawes of Fair Haven, Francis A. Rye of Falmouth, J. W. Coffin of Edgartown, David Folger of Nantucket.
Committee on Resolutions—At large—The Hon. Henry L. Dawes, Chairman; the Hon. Geo. F. Hoar of Worcester, Walter Allen of Boston. Congressional Districts—No. 1—J. B. D. Cogswell of Yarmouth. No. 2—John D. Long of Hingham. No. 3—A. W. Beard of Boston. No. 5—Win. J. Greenman of Woburn. No. 6—Robert Conch of Newburyport. No. 7—E. D. Winslow of Newton, No. 8—Estes Howes of Cambridge. No. 9—A. A. Patnam of Blackstone. No. 10—Levi Stockbridge of Amherst. No. 11—Chas. D. Chapin of Springfield.

The Chair appointed Messra. E. W. Kinsley of Boston, George L. Davis of North Andover, and Estes Howe of

Seorge L. Davis of North Andover, and Estes Howe of Cambridge a Committee to conduct the President of the Convention to the Chair, which duty they performed. The advent of Vice-President Wilson was hailed with loud and prolonged applause, which was renewed when he was presented to the Convention by Mr. Clapp.

tral Committee and Representatives in Congress were invited to take seats with the Convention. The Rev. Mr. Lampson of Worcester invoked the Divine blessing.

MR. WILSON'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: In obedience to a pressing request, which had to me the force of a command, I take this chair, grateful for the trust imposed and the honor conferred. This position, your crowding duties, the occasion, all alike demand that my words be few, and that my suggestions shall be the plain and practical utterances of earnest convictions. You, Gentlemen of the Convention, are the selected representatives of the of the Convention, are the selected representatives of the Republican party of Massachusetts. Grave responsibilities confront you-high duties rest upon you. You who have been so long accustomed to victories only, have come to know defeat. It is for you here and this day to decide by your words and your acts, whether victories shall come again or whether you shall endure the lumiliation of defeat still longer. But remember, Gentlemen, that the victories you seek cling only to the manly assertion of principles, to the prompt acceptance of the duties of the hour, to that unity that comes from unselfish devotion to the public weal, to that courage which is born of houest convictions and faith in the ultimate triumph of right, and to the selection of able and honest men for official positions.

THE PARTY RECORD A PROUD ONE. In a dark and trying hour, when the insatiate Slave Power dominated the nation and had complete possession of the Government; when the Republic sto honored before Christendom for its admitted championship of Slavery with all its cruel and foul abuses, the Re publican party was organized. It was from the start avowedly a party of reform. Its dominating idea and proclaimed purpose were the rescue of the nation from those hoary abuses, and the overthrow of men who had proclaimed purpose were the rescue of the nation from those heary abuses, and the overthrow of men who had prostituted the high functions of government to their conservation. Into the rising party came anti-Slavery men who had been battling for freedom for a quarter of a century, and the flower of the Whig and Democratic partles. Seldom, if ever, in the history of the world have been bound together more of intellectual and moral worth, of high aspirations, lofty purposes, and masilish consecration. Beaten in its first rally and struggle, it continued the confact, achieved success, and made Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. Plunged at once into a war, it could not evade, without dishonor, the dismemberment of the nation and the utter prostration of human rights, it won victories, viadicated the authority of the toverhanent, extirpated Slavery, reconstructed disorganized commonwealths, defined and enlarged citizenship; it carried the country through an important transition, a grand epoch in human affairs, it has given to the world imperisable deeds and great nature. This, gentlemen, is no assumption of native. It is simple historic truth, and such will be the venicit of the ages. No history will be complete that shall not rank Grant and Thomas, Sherman and Sheridan, with the great captains of the century; that does not group Lincoln, Seward and Stanton, Summer and Chase, with the statesmen who have achieved the most for popular rights and human advancement; that does not class the men, civil and military, who carried he nation through the war of the Rebellion with men who wrenched Magna Charla from an unwilling king, and those who fought the battles of American independence.

CENTENNIAL THOUGHTS.

Gentlemen, we have already entered upon the cen-tennial period of the nation. We of Massachusetts have engaged in the earlier of that cycle of celebrations which are to commemorate the great events of the Revolution. You know how eagerly and reverently we garnered up every incident and every example of valor and patriotic the South were there. Confederate soldiers from Mary-

The experience of the nations teach that wars bring with them grant abuses. We have passed through one of the greatest wars of history, and its influences have been forth the following facts: clearly visible in the public and private life of the nation Legislators and administrators, numicipal, State and national, of all parties, have failen into mistakes and tolerated abuses. But the spirit of reform is in the air. The demand for reform is in the heart of the people. Conventions resolve it. The press gives it voice. The massee of the intelligent, patriotic and high-toned men of the country—the nen Mr. Lincoln was went to call "the plain people"—the sturdy men who carried the Republican party and the conatry through trials and conflicts, demand wise legislation and honest administration everywhere. Inflexible in ideas and principles, though liberal and generous in politics, they are critical and exacting in matters of administration. They are the hope of the party and the hope of the country. They echo the recent emphatic declaration of President Grant: "Let no guit man escane:" and they demand its prompt and universal application. While they do not hold accusation to be conviction, they do hold that the Government, and not the accused official, should have "the benefit of all reasonable doubt." The demand for reform is in the heart of the people.

During the war and the years immediately succeeding. the faith of the nation was often pledged. It was the colored race; and this pledge must be redeemed and kept in all its fuliness. It was pledged to the soldiers who fought our battles, and to the people who furnished the money, of which so much was needed. To both is the nation indebted for its continued existence. To

In the stress of the war, when creditors and armiepay," and made them legal tenders. When that coactment was made the Government in good faith intended that these notes should be redeemed in gold or in interest-bearing bonds. But ten years have passed, and these "promises" still remain unfulfilled. The greenback has indeed largely appreciated, and we are justly proud of the credit of the nation in the markets of the world. in the singular fact that a stray note from an unknown bank in one of the British Provinces can be sold in Statest. for a premium of more than 12 per earl over one of our legal-tender notes, with all the wealth of 40,000,000 people behind it. The plighted faith of the nation, the honor of the Government, the enduring interests of the people, of the rich and of the poor, of capital and labor, all demand that the Government, by wise and prudent legislation and administration, should, at the earliest practicable period, make its notes equal to and convertible into gold.

LET ALL POLITICAL DISABILITIES BE REMOVED. demanded and aided in its vigorous proscention. When on, and reconciliation, upon the just basis of impartin Horty. But love, rather than batred, inspired them. To-day they rejoice that emancipated freemen, who at the close of the war had neither homes nor possessions, have accumulated millions of wealth, and have thousands of their children in the public schools; that, with returning prosperity, have come a fuller acquiescence in the results of the war, and a larger manifestation of the spirit of reconciliation toward their country and their country of reconciliation toward their country and their countrymen. Yielding nothing of their love of inpartial liberty,
nothing of their purpose to naintain the equal rights of
all citizens of the United States, nothing of their just
pride in the schievements of their loyal countryine, they welcome this progress and half these manifestations.
With, then, the unity of the States assured, the authority
of the Government vindicated, the freedom and the
rights, civil and political, of the colored race made cetain, it seems to me that the Republicans of Massachusetts should demand the removal of the remaining disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendanci; so that,
when on the Fourth of July next the Republic enters
upon its second centennial, none shall be found laboring
under these distabilities.

You, gentlemen of the Convention, are Republicans Republicans all, in sentiment and feeling, by convictions and by associations. You believe, and I believe, that the the continued ascendency of the Republican party until its just and generous ideas are fully accepted and completely incorporated—beyond any possible reaction—into the life of the nation. So believing, let us rise to the hight of the occasion, place the Republicans of Massa-chusetts, and aid in placing the Republicans of the country, in positions to recover and retain power. With our banners high advanced, blazoned with the glorious deeds of the past and bearing the inspiring pledges of reform and purification for the future, let us go to the people with all the confidence and all the courage of other days. Trust not, gentlemen, to mere party discipline, for it has faited you; trust not to official patronage, for it has faited you; trust not to official patronage, for it has weighted you down in the race. But trust rather to that higher, purer, nobler sentiment which is ever seeking to realize its own lofty ideals of what a political party should be and what an Administration should do. In the Presidential election of 1872 many Republicans who had stood and struggled together separated. Last year thousands of Republicans in Massachuseits, and hundreds of thousands in other States, withheld their votes entirely or voted against the party with which, in spirit and purpose, they have claimed and still chain to be identified. Let us, gentlemen, appeal with all sincerity and carnestness to these Republicans in Mussachuseits and elsewhere to act again with their old associates, to aid in correcting the errors and mistakes of which they have complained, in vindicating the claims of the party to public confidence, and in solving the practical problems not yet fully wrought out. Let us appeal to the veteran anti-Slavery men of the tennaonall the courage of other days. Trust

See Fifth Page.

THE CANAL FRAUD TRIALS.

NEW INDICTMENTS

AN OUTCOME OF CORRUPTION AT BUFFALO. THE ARRAIGNMENT OF ENGINEER BEHN, ELLIS WEB-STER, AND D. C. WELCH FOR FRAUD, PERJURY, AND CONSPIRACY-THE PRISONERS GIVE BAIL-THR BILLS AGAINST THEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

BUFFALO, Sept. 29 .- The Grand Jury of the biennial term of the Superior Court of Buffalo, found indictments yesterday against J. Frederick Behn, D. C. Welch and Ellis Webster among others. About 4 o'clock this afternoon Behn came into court and was arraigned for a misdemeanor, in that in 1871 he was a part owner of a dredge used in work for the State at the time he was acting as Division Engineer for the Western Division of the canal. Behn was represented by counsel, Lewis & Guerney appearing in his behalf. He plended "Not guilty" to the charge, and his counsel stated that they would also interpose a special plea under the Statute of Limitations. Herman Behn, his brother, and F. Oelrich, a jeweler of this city, became his bondsmen for \$2,000, the amount of bail fixed by the Court.

Before the above arrangements had been completed Ellis Webster was brought into court on a charge of perjury, in falsely swearing to certain bills rendered to the State by him in 1873, and subsequently. He was immediately afterward arraigned for conspiracy in attempting to defraud the State by such bills. His bail was fixed at \$10,000 for perjury, and in the conspiracy case at \$5,000. Robert Owens, a wealthy baker of the city, became his bondsman for the above amounts.

D. Cleveland Welch was also arraigned for perjury and for con-piracy, in connection with certain purchases and sales, the difference being that Webster swore to the validity of the bills, while Welch swore to abstracts containing the bills. Welch's bail was fixed at \$10,000 and \$5,000. Charles H. Rathbon, a stone cutter of this city, became his bondsman for \$10,000 in the perjury case, and James McCredie, real estate agent of this city, for \$5,000 in the case of conspiracy. Other arraignments upon similar charges are expected to-morrow.

The following is a summary of the indictments found against J. Frederick Behn:

found against J. Frederick Behn:

The invers present that John Hand entered into these several contracts with the people of the State for making repairs moon the Eric Canal at Buffelo, and declaing three feet in depth below the base line, to which the repair contractor of Section No. 14 is required to dredge, June 25, 1868; one for dredging and removing deposits from Black Rock Harbor, bearing date Joly 16, 1968, and one for dredging a channel around the north-east end of Eric Easin Breakwater, in the City of Buffelo, July 16, 1869; that said contracts were made by the Canal Commissioners, by virine of the provisions of Canpter CV, the Laws of 1857, entitled, "An act to enlarge the power and define the authority of the Contractur Board," passed March 11, 1857, and the sets amendatory thereof; that said contracts were in full force and effect, and the repairs described therein were done and performed during each year since the making of said contracts; that dredging the canal constituted a large part of the repairs.

And the jurous further present, that ever since the date of the first contract, Jan. 25, 1868, J. Fred. Belon of said city has been and is an officer connected with the canals

of the first contract, Jan. 25, 1868, J. Fred. Belan of said city has been and is an officer connected with the canals of the State, to-wit. a resident engineer. They further present that said Belan, at the City of Buffalo, will-buffly, corruptly, and maliciously became interested in a contract connected with the canals, to-wit, in casels of the contracts of John Hand for repairs upon the Eric Canal; and that Belan was part owner of the dredge Empire State, which was furnished by him to do the dredging and repairs atoresaid under the contracts of Hand, Belan to have and receive therefor a part of the compensation agreed to be paid for the repairs aforesaid, contrary to the statute and against the peace of the people of the State and their dignity. The indictment of Ellis Webster for perimry sets

The indictment of Ellis Webster for perjury sets

dredge named in the indictment, but that if it did any State work as specified, it was done without his knowledge. He says some years ago he loaned the contractor, Lowis J. Bennett, who was recently indicted with George D. Lord and others, the sum of \$3,000, and when the note for the same became due it was not convenient for Bennett to pay it in money. He was, therefore, induced to purchase a one-third interest in the dredge, paying in addition to the note which he held a small sum of money. The dredge was then taken to Toledo, where it was kept at work the first year. Afterward, without his knowledge or consent, it was brought here and put on the State work in Black Rock Harbor. But at no time since he bought an interest in the dredge has he had or sought for any control of it, as he had full confidence in Bennett's honesty. All he knew about it in any way was that he re-ceived his quarterly dividend of its earnings regu-

During no part of the year 1871 was it doing State work, and since then, when thus engaged, the violation of the law on his (Behr's) part cannot be more than a technical violation, as the use was made without his knowledge. Behr is a German, about 45 years of age, who came to this country in 1851. In 1853 he was appointed Division Engineer for the Western Division of the Erie Canal, which position he held, with the exception of about two years, until Feb. 9, 1874, when he was asked to resign, which he did. Since then he has been engaged in the round timber trade. He is living here in very comfortable circumstances, but claims to have been quite poor until he received an inheritance within the past few years from his father's estate. On the other hand, it is claimed by many that he could not have maintained his position during so many changes in the political government of the State which took place between 1853 and 1874, unless he had been allied with the Canal Ring, and unless he submitted to their demands. In other words, they insist that he was a willing tool in their hands in carrying out their fraudulent contracts with the State.

The conspiracy indictment is a joint indictment of several, and cannot be obtained to-night, as it is undenstood there are others included in it who have not yet been arrested. The District-Attorney declines giving it to the public until the arrests have

A SUCCESSFUL DAY AT THE STATE FAIR.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 29.-There was a very large attendance at the State Fair in this city to-day. Fully 20,000 people were on the grounds. It is the best side of Albany. The weather is very beautiful, with every promise that it will continue. The rumor that ex-Gov. Seymour is to speak here during the fair is unfounded, but it is hoped that Col. Aiken of South Carelina will deliver an address here on Friday. The judges of very many of the classes have concluded their labors, and their decisions seem to receive the approbation of the exhibitors and spectators. A much larger day, in attendance, is expected to-morrow. The total receipts to-day were \$8,000.

Many prominent citizens last night attended the investigation by a special committee into the charges made by Director Hollus against other members of the JERSEY CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Board of Education. Mr. Hollins was placed on the stand, and reiterated his statements of extravagance and corruption as previously published in THE TRIBUNE. Miss Gregory gave important testimony as to charges preferred against the jamitress of School No. 19, which were never investigated.

RAILROAD NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN CANADA.

PLATFORM CARS THROWN OFF THE TRACK-ELEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY-FIVE WOUNDED! Sorel, Quebec, Sept. 29.-Last evening out 7 o'clock a train coming from Yamaska on the Richmond, Drummond and Arthabaska line met with an obstruction at a point six miles east of this place. It is supposed to have struck a rail, probably placed maliclously across the track. There were six platform cars, with about 70 laborers, in front of the locomotive, whi was propelling them at a fair speed. Two or three of the cars were upset by the shock, and the men on board were fearfully crushed and mangled. Eleven were killed and 25 wounded. The names of the killed are : John Boucher, Charles Latour, David Cole, Pierre Cartier, Oscar Lonin, Napoleon Barthaline, Martin Plant, J. B. Blais, Contara and Alfred McCline, and J. Aussant. The wounded are all laborers, and belong to Lower Canada.

FROM LOUISVILLE TO THE SEA.

A CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES FROM RICHMOND, LEXINGTON, AND LOUISVILLE, AND THE RESULT. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 29 .- A meeting of citizens of Louisville and the Committee on Railrands of the General Council of this city, with the Committees from Richmond, Va., and Lexington, Ky., to confer upon the completion of direct railroad connection between Louisville by way of Lexington, Ky., to Richmond, Va., and tidewater, was held yesterday. It was re-solved that it would be desirable for the City of Louisville to aid, by a subscription of \$500,000, the completion of the line. It was also resolved that a committee of five be appointed to carry out the object of the meeting. This committee met subsequently, and after a conference with the Richmond and Lexington Committees it was resolved to recommend to the General Council and citizens of the City of Louisville a subscription of \$500,000 izens of the City of Louisville a subscription of \$500,000 to the Louisville and Big Sandy Railroad Company, for the completion of the unfinished division between Mount Stirling and the Western terminus of the Chesapcake and Ohio Railroad, thus securing a continuous line of road from Louisville to Richmond and the scaboard. This subscription is to be conditional upon the subscription for the same object of \$200,000 from the Central Kentucky and \$800,000 from the City of Richmond when the present directory and the present stockholders shall have agreed to satisfactory terms for the transfer of the control of the road to the new subscribers as above named, and when the Legislature of Kentucky shall have granted such amendments to the present charter as the new subscribers may require.

FATAL END OF A STOLEN RIDE

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29.—The Peoria express, on the Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, which left here at 7 o'clock last evening, was run into by a freight train at Hamilton, Ohio, demolishing a sleeping-car. The only persons injured were three young men, named John

PRESIDENCY OF THE RALEIGH AND AUGUSTA AIR LINE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 29.—Dr. Hawkins having resigned the Presidency of the Baleigh and Gas ton and the Releigh and Augusta Air Line Roads, Mayor G. W. Grice of Portsmouth, Va., was to-day elected to fill

WOMAN KILLED ON A RAILROAD TRACK. A woman named Mrs. Kane, while intoxied, crayled on the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Rallroad, between Montelair and Bloom eld yesterday afternoon, and was struck by the locomotive of the passenger train which arrives in this city at 4 p. m. She was put on board of the train and taken to 8t. Michret's Hospital, in Newark, where it was accertained that several of her ribs were broken, and that she was internally injured.

MURDER OF GBALDWIN.

DEATH OF THE INJURED MAN-A CORONER'S JURY IMPANELED.

Edward O'Baldwin, who was shot by his partner, Michael Finnell, at No. 45 West-st., on Monday night, died yesterday at No. 114 Greenwich-st., at 10:50 a. m. During Tuesday it was supposed that his symptoms were favorable, and that he might possibly recover. Later, however, he began to sink, and soon his physicians gave up all hope. Deputy Coroner Cushman yesterday afternoon made a post-mortem examination of the body and found two pistol shot wounds, one about four inches below and on the line of the right nipple,

Coroner Wellinen sammoned a jury, which after viewing the body was discharged to await the taking of testimony.

For the past two days Capt, McDonnell of the Eighth Precinct Police has been made acquainted with the fact that Michael Finnell, O'Baldwin's murderer, has been concealed by his friends in the Eighth Ward. This officer, with Detective Officer Murphy, has been in so close a pursuit of the criminal that he could not go anywhere in the precinct without being liable to arrest. It had been the intention of his friends to have placed him on board some vessel, but so close a watch has been kept on the movements of all suspected of concealing him, that the attempt would have been of no avail. Last evening Capt, McDonnell heard of the place where Finnell was concealed, and proceeded there with Detective Murphy; but Finnell having been made aware of the fact that the Captain had discovered his hiding-place, went to the Prince Street Police Station, at about 10:30 p. m., and gave himselt up. Ou entering the station, Finnells awas Sergeant Woodward behind the desk, and asked for the Captain. Upon being told that the Captain was out, he said that he "was Mchael Finnell, who was accessed of having murdered O'Baldwin, and he therefore desired to surrender himself to the Captain." At this time, Capt. McDonnell, who had traced him to the station, entered, and Finnell surrendered himself.

Upon being asked the usual questions, he said he was 35 years of arc, a liquor-dealer, and resulted at No. 36; Westst, where his faminy had their residence. He said he had lead a higher store at No. 45 West-st, in partnership with O'Baldwin, and on Monday night has, while they were conversing on business matters, O'Baldwin then made another pass at him, jumping forward at the same time; where he had been concealed, a princell looked as though he had passed through a rough time since he made his escape on Monday night, his, coldres being very disty and disorderly; but he would give no account of where he had been concealed.

CALIFORNIA FINANCIAL MATTERS.

SUSPENSION OF CLAYTON & CO., GRAIN MERCHANTS -THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA TO REOPEN SATUR-

DAY-MR. RAISTON'S WILL. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.-Charles Clayton

& Co., grain and produce commission merchants, have suspended. The cause was unsettled debts among farmers, and the stringency of the money market. The suspension of the Bank of California deprived the

firm of the usual facilities for meeting collection day. The firm has assets in excess of their liabilities. A meeting of the creditors will take place to-morrow. The firm will probably go on.
It is now announced that the Bank of California will re-

open on Saturday. The event is to be celebrated by a display of bunting in California st.

The will of W. R. Ralston was filed for probate to-day.

It is brief, and bequeaths, after the payment of his just debts, all his property to his wife, without restriction leaving the provision for the children to her affection. John D. Fry, Wm. Sharon, Andrew J. Ralston, and Thes. Brown are appointed executors without bonds. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The Palace Hotel

opens to-morrow under the management of Warren Leland. This is the hotel built by Ralston, and is believed to be the largest and finest in the world. The Bank of California is to start on the 4th of October

with \$8,000,000 of new capital. The opposition establishment, the Bank of Nevada, is to resume with \$5,000,000 capital.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The stallion race between smuggler and Jefferson, which was to have come off this after noon at Beacon Park, has been postponed on account of a storm. Nortwich, Conn., Sept. 29.—Richard Robinson, the nurrieser of Mrs. Dixon at Norwichtown, died in juil here this morning from the effects of poison taken after his arrest on Monday.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

NO SUCCESSOR YET TO MR. DELANO. THE APPOINTMENT OF C. DAWSON COLEMAN DOUBTED-PRESIDENT GRANT'S PLANS A MYS-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 .- An announcement made to-day that the new Secretary of the Interior is to be Mr. C. Dawson Coleman of Pennsylvania, is

not official, having come from some subordinate in the Interior Department, to whom the secret was intrusted by Mr. Delano. The truth of it is even now gravely doubted by many persons who surely ought to know. A member of the Cabinet who certainly has the fullest confidence of the President, and who is believed to have been consulted on the subject, shakes his head doubtfully when Mr. Coleman's name is mentioned, and says that if the report of his appointment is true, he does not know it. From the best sources of information it is learned that when the President accepted Mr. Delano's resignation, the latter desired to give the correspondence between Gen. Grant and himself to the press; but he was requested by the President to withhold it until the question of the succession was fully settled. When Mr. Delano left Washing ton, he placed copies of the correspondence in the bands of a friend, with directions to make it public on receiving a dispatch from him. Such a dispatch came on Sunday night, and as Mr. Delano was not expected to send it until he heard from the President, it was universally supposed that the name of the new Secretary would be announced at the State Department on Monday. There can be no doubt that Mr. Coleman was the man the President had selected a week ago. At least, he gave several persons reason to believe so, and it is now the prevalent opinion in the city that Mr. Coleman has accepted, though the failure to announce his name officially and the nature of the replies made by members of the Cabinet when asked about it, throw a cloud of dust over the whole matter. They give rise to the suspicion that something has occurred which has disarranged the President's plans. The announcement of Mr. Coleman's name was a genuine surprise, as he had nowhere been mentioned in connection with the appointment, and was almost unknown to all except a few Pennsylvanians.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION DEFERRED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875. Readers of THE TRIBUNE will remember that about 18 months ago the Government of the United States, with F. C. Adams enjoined, brought a bill to eject the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company from the property at Harper's Ferry. After several demurrers on the part of the Company, which were overruled by the Court, the case came up on its merits at Wheeling, West Virginia, on the 11th inst., before Judge Jackson of the United States District Court, and was argued by N. Goff and Andrew Hunter and Gen. Gowan of Baltimore for the railroad. It was believed that the decision, regarded as very important among railroad men, would have been delivered last Monday week; but yesterday the following dispatch was received at the Attorney-General's office, which is somewhat singular, considering the time the Judge has already had to make up his decision:

the Judge has already had to make up his decision:

CLARKSBURG, Sept. 27, 1875.

SIR: Your telegram relative to the case of the United States act. The Ealtimore and Ohio Railroad Company (the Harper's Ferry suit) reached me yesterday. The District Court of Wheeling adjourned until the 16th of November next, on which day Judge Jackson stated he would announce his opinion in the above case. I had supposed he would have done so before adjourning, but he desired time to consider some of the questions raised in the case. I will telegraph you the result, when decided, and send by mail the points of his decision—or copy if possible. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

The Hon. A. R. Dutton, Chief Clerk, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

THE WOODEN PAVEMENTS LABORATORIES OF DISEASE.

The Board of Health, in speaking of wooden pavements, of which Washington has 60 miles, say that their broken surface has allowed the lodgment of an immense quantity of fifth, impossible even to calculate, between and under the blocks of wood, adding to the rapidity of its decomposition; that from this decompo sition there arise guses, and fungi and infusoria develop, which, entering the atmosphere, engender zymotic dis-eases, such as typhoid, malarial, and intermittent fevers, dysentery, diphtheria, etc.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

SUCISION OF ITS DIRECTORS TO WIND UP ITS BUS

The Trustees of the Third Avenue Savings Bank have decided to wind up the business of the bank and co into liquidation. This step, it is stated, was resolved upon as a pru-lential measure, and in order to pro teet the interests of the depositors. The bank at one time had on deposit about \$6,000,000, and was recognized as one of the strongest savings banks in this city. ported that dissensions among the Trustees, some years ago, caused much bitter feeling, and as a result of the troubles, there was a run on the bank in 1868. The bank recovered from this and compromised a heavy indebtedness or loan, made by one of its officers, based on trans actions in stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Mail Steam ship Company.

It appears that the assets of the bank consist

largely of real estate and mortgages. The investments in real estate amount to about \$600,000, and besides the bank building, costing \$172,000, include nine houses in this city, valued at \$290,000, and property at Tarry town, valued at \$138,000. Besides this large amount tied up in real estate, the mortgages amount to about \$270,000. The liabilities of the bank are roughly estimated from \$1,300,000 to \$1,400,000, but accurate figmated from \$1,300,000 to \$1,400,000, but accurate fig-ures cannot yet be ascertained. The stocks and other similar securifies are stated to amount in all to about \$560,000, which, with the bonds of individual trustees, \$115,000, and the cash on hand and in trust com-panies, show an apparent excess of assets over liabili-ties. But the difficulty which has blocked up the path of the trustees is the impossibility of disposing of the real estate or foreclosing their mortgages to advan-tage. The shrinkage in values of real estate, it is be-lieved, would scriously impair the ability of the officers to pay depositors in case of a forced sale under the hammer.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONAL CON-VENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 23 .- The Convention has recommitted to the Committee the vexed question of the Robeson County contested scats. To-day was occa-pled in the discussion of the question to reduce the numnators from 50 to 25.

RECUNNING OF THE JEWISH NEW YEAR. The Jewish festival of Rosh Hashanah, or New Year, began at sundown yesterday, and was celebrated in all the synagogues of this city and Brooklyn, which were througed with worshipers. The festival will be celebrated until sunset to-morrow by the orthodox Ismelites, but only until this evening by the Reformed Ismailtes, but only until this evening by the Reformed Jews. The synagones will be open during the festival for four services each day. Prayer, singing, and the reading of portions of the Old Testament compose the services. The shofe, or horn, is also blown by the officiating chasan, or reader, as a call to the people to prepare for the day of atonement, which occurs on Oct. 10, and is the most solemn fast in the Hebrew calendar. According to the Jewish reckoning to-day begins the year 5636.

RECORD OF ROBBERIES AND THEFTS. About 8 p. m. yesterday, as a Fourth-ave, car was crossing Fourteenth st., a boy in the street, reaching through the car window, stole the hat from the head of a boy, one of

the passengers, and made his oscape.

Peter Barry, age 16 years, of No. 165 Mott-st., was detected Peter Barry, age 16 years, of No. 165 Mott-st., was detected last evening, by Officer Morphy of the Eighth Precinct, picking pockets at a fire Brother County.

At the Free County of the Eighth Precinct, picking pockets at a fire Brother County systemacy. James McCleilan was being in 1900 ball for stealing a horse and wagon valued at \$500, the property of A. Black of Brooklyn, E. D.

Frank Ermpson was held at the same court for stealing \$70 Nos. 47 and 49 Wilkins was held at the Tombs Police Court for obtaining a watch, valued at \$275, from Welsh Brothersof No. 255 Greenwichst, by means of a forged check.

Charles E. Durn was held at the same court on a charge of embezzling \$7 from his employer, John C. Gottsberger of No. 25 New Bowery.

52 New Bowery. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, Charles Hunt was held for stealing a watch valued at \$50 from the house of his sister, Ms. Elizabeth Rabineau, at No. 159 East Eighty-first at.

KINGS COUNTY CHARITY COMMISSION The Kings County Charity Commissioners met at Flatbush yesterday, and appointed Dr. H. L. Wilder Assistant Physician. The Treasurer reported the total receipts for the last month at \$2,663 80.